SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 8, 1859.

Mr Cobb's Estimates. THE Washington Constitution gives us some sacts and figures, showing the present condition of the National Treasury-thus foreshadowing the character of the next annual financial statement by the Secretary of the Treasury. The balance in the Treasury on the 1st of July, 1858, was \$6.398.316 10. The amount received during the first quarter of the uscal year, ending September 80th, 1858, was \$25,230.879 46. The actual receipts during the three remaining quarters, ending June 30th, 1859, was \$38,589 391 61, making a total of \$70.208.587 21. This exds Mr. Conn's estimates in December, 1858, by the sum of \$79,391 65.

The total expenditures, including the interest on the public debt, for the fiscal year ending June 80th, 1859, was \$70,034,482 20. The extraordinary means within the command of the Department were Treasury Notes, which the Secretary had a right, under the law, to issue previous to the first of January, 1859, amounting to \$1,000.000, and balance of ion ., amount-Ing to \$10,000 000, making in all \$11,000,000. Adding \$174.105 01, the excess of receipts over expenditures, the avrilable means in the creasury on the 1st of July, 1859, were \$11,174,105 01. This be ance exceeds the Secretary's estimates by \$4,110,806 44.

The Constitution states that the receipts from customs during the mouths of July, August and September of this year, justify the opinion that the Secretary's estimate of \$56 000,000 from customs for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1860, will not only be reached but exceeded. The estimated appropriations for the current fiscal year were \$52.162.515.68, and the appropriations actualty made were \$42,000,000, but in the estimated appropriations was an item of \$6.382,900, to supply deticiencies in the revenue of the Post Office Department, and which Congress must still provide. . . ltogether, the present aspect of our national finances are rather encouraging.

Defent of Justice to Utah.

By nearly every mail from Utab, we are Turnished with renewed evidences that the Mormons, notwithstanding the presence in their immediate vicinity of the United States troops, do not intend to submit to the laws, but continue to rob and murder with impunity. There is a wretched condition of things there. The Courts are defied and defeated in their attempts to execute the laws.

be makes a low estimate of the quantity of dicial District. Court for the Third Judicial District, the Bon. 8. Sinclair, presiding it seems was opened in the office of the heart of the use of the Court. Finding that the Judge was determined to hold the Court, even if it were in the open air, the Church authorities finally tendered the use of a room in the Council House, which offig was accepted. On the 28th of July the Court was duly organized, and a Grand Jury expanneled, whereupon motions were filed by two Mormon attorneys to quash the array of the Grand Jury, upon the ground that they were not summoned according to the Statute of the Territory, which provides that the Grand Jury shall be selected by the County. Clerk. These motions were overruled by the Court, and the Statute declared to be unconstitutional. The Grand Jury were then emphatically and pointedly charged upon their duty.

It appears that one Dalose Girson base been convicted for the Statute of the Statute of the Statute declared to be unconstitutional. The Grand Jury were then emphatically and pointedly charged upon their duty.

It appears that one Dalose Girson base been convicted for the same off-nee in the Frobate Court. But the Judge (Sinctan) expanded that the heart is degree, and was then in jail awaiting sentence in that Court. An attempt had been made to indusine the Grand Jury not to take up the case of Girson, on the ground that he had strady been tried and only a the budge (Sinctan) expanded to except from the custody of the sheriff, and had not been recaptured. The sheriff was elected by Mormon votes, if he be not a Mormon himself.

The first civit case upon the docket was ar action instituted by Frankin E. MoNat. Against Blanking and the vidance and developed the for the same of the county of the co The U. S. District Court for the Third Ju-

The first barkers E. MoNa: against Baratan Young and others, for false impresonment, in which damages to the amount of \$59.000 were claimed. McNat. was imprisoned there during the winter of 1857-8, and kept in irons the whole time, upon no other ground than that be was an American citizen, and opposed in sentiment to the Mormon rebellion. On Tuesday night, the 2d of August, McNat. was brutally assessinated at the door of his boardinghouse by some unknown person, and this in the most public thoroughfare in the city. Some of the Danites had been seen lurking around all the afternoon, and McNat. had been tool that they would take his life. Thus the suit against Baigham Young was ended.

On the 3d of August the Court proceeded with the trial of Thomas Colburn, a negro save, indicted for the murder of another slave (Hooten) last Spring. A

was ended.

On the Bd of August the Court proceeded with the trial of Thomas Colburs, a negro siave, indicted for the murder of another siave (Hoores) last Spring. A jury had been empann-led, all the witnesser, except one, a colored man, examined, and this one it was at length discovered had gone twenty mises into the country. A Deputy was sent with an attachment to arrest the defaulting witness, and he was brought into the city next day, but escaped from the custory of the officer, and the jury had to be discharged. His escape was effected by the Mormons.

The next case was that of the two Mormons who had been detected in the set of forging and counterfeit in githe drafts of the Deputy Q arter-Master General at Camp Floyd. John Wallack, who, by acting as one of the accomplices in the torgery, kept General Johnsson and Cel. Cuoessan, the Quarter-Master General, daily informed of every step taken by the lascals, was subponed as a witness.

Mr. Wallack addressed a letter from Camp Floyd to the Judge, stating his readiness to obey the mandate of the Court, provided that his life could be protected, but that numerous persons had warned him not to come to the city as he would be certain to be assarsinated. The Judge, on receiving the letter, summoned the Grand Jury to his presence and read to them the letter. He then said he would have Mr. Wallack after the subscript of the Marsha', under the authority of the United States, "and woe betide the man or set of men that dare to interfere with him."

On the 10th of September a civil case was called on, and it was an action against Bill. Hickman—the notorious Danite leader—on a note of hand for \$450, drawn about five years ago, and unpaid. The plantififf, Challes M. Dowes, had lived the

drawn about five years ago, and uspaid. The plaintiff, Camurs M. Dhows, had fived the greater part of the time since the note was made in California, and had not had an opportunity before to enforce payment of the note. The right to a jury was waived, and the Court promptly rendered judgment against Higgman.—Boom afterwards, Deowe, who lives 16 miles from the city, came to town in company with a friend by the name of Edde, and during the night the house where they logged was broken open by Higgman and his band, and Dhows and Edde where they logged was broken open by Higgman and his band, and Dhows and Edde where they logged was broken open by Higgman and Higgman and the latter receiving a flesh wound.

Sergeemt Pers, of Company 1 of the Eanth Infantry, U. S. Army, was indicted for an assault upon Howard Spencer. Pers, on August 11th, was all the morning in custody of the Sheriff in the C curt room, awaiting his trial. At noon he was sent under guard to the Sait Lake Hours to get his dinner, where he was shot by Spencer. Pers lingered for a few days in great agony, and then died. Spencers was allowed to escape.

During the short session of the Court three men lost their lives in endcavering to secure their rights through the Court; nor is this all the murders which were committed during that time. drawn about five years ago, and unpaid.

Is portant from Hayd. We are in possession of Hayti files to September 10th. They contain full and interesting details of the recent attempt to assassinate President GAFFRARD and the murder of his

daughter. It appears that the President had expected that the revolution would be followed by a reaction. There is known to yet exist in Hayti a party in favor of SOULOUQUE. Having been the officials of the ex-Emperor, his deposition was of course a severe blow to their pecuniary prospects, and they joined with a party of dissatisfied republicans-men who, though they took part in the overthrow of Soulouque, are yet not content with the present government-in a plot which had for its scope the assassination of President GEFFRARD and the establishment of new rulers. The following is an account of the attempted assassination ;

attempted assassination:

Last Saturday the people were tranquil, and no cloud appeared to trouble our political horizon. Suddenly, about one o'clock, a cumor was circulated that the General Programs had been detected as the head of a conspiracy against the government, and that he was to be immediately taken to a vessel to be sent off in exile; this was speedily done. All the citizens held themselves on guard, ready to defend the chief who presides over the destinies of their country.

At about seven o'clock a double detenation was heard near the St. Joseph's gate, and soon after another from the opposite side. Suddenly every heart was filled with indignation; in every quarter it was rumored that the daughter of the President had just been assassmated!

This frightful crime was executed by this infernal combination of conspirators. In assassinating the daughter they thought that the distracted father

The President has issued the following proclamation in relation to the revolutionary move-

mation in relation to the revolutionary movement:

Haytians: I was aware for some time that a conspiracy was secretly formed to trouble the established order of things for the profit of those who were not satisfied with anything. I know that the General Guannasa Paorinta, hitherto my fathful coult sellor, had so far forgotten himself as to zero under the tanner of the factions, tent I observed these intrigues in silence. Having obtained requisite profe, I could have celivered him to justee, but I did not wish to depart, even on this occasion, from the moderation which I have inther to shown, and hoding in my hands as the proofs of the capability of General Propurar, even to bis own signature, I have, nevertheress, consents to his immediate embarkation.

Faythen I in despite of the effects of the factious, the public creer will not be troubled, for the projet, who have suffered so much from the acts of the ambitious, new judge them from a commen-sense point of view, and will not be further deceived by their treacherous premises.

What I aftersuch a rule as the country has been delivered from, is it against the new government, so mederate and well-intentioned, that they done to form such projects I is it at the moment when tranquility reigns, commerce and industry flourish, and when all the efforts taken for the public good begin to show their tenefical results, that these consoliators date to combine against my government? And what are their true motives I To regain their former positions and enrich themselves from the toil of the people.

Haytons, your good sense will decide in 'regard to these attempts against the country. I have made enough sacrifices of my wounded mount propre, my chagrin and my sufferings. That history may not make my noderstion a reprosection of law.

Given at the National Palace of Port an Prince, September 3, 1859.

A council of the Secretaries of State and other officials have also addressed a proclamation to the Haytians, in which they stigmatize the late crime as a ' blot upon the beautiful revolution of 1858," and urge the people to unite in support of the government and to console with their sympathies the bereaved father and family who have suffered so severely in the assassination of their cherished relative.

Arrival of the Moses Taylor. THE California news by the arrival of the Moses Taylor, at about one o'clock Tuesday morning, had been anticipated by the overland dispatches received by telegraph.

At Panama, the grave digging excitement has nearly died out. There are not more than one hundred strangers now in the whole province of Chiriqui, and these are waiting for the dry season, in order to prospect with greater facility. Mr. Powse, one of the editors of the Star and Herald, here, has just returned from the huacas. be makes a low estimate of the quantity of golden images already secured, and gives the following information, obtained upon the spot,

now contains a number of well-built houses, and we notice d'a considerable improvement since our last visit there in 1855. There is a good hotel, kept by a Frenchman, where board and lodging can be obtained at \$1 20 a day. If one hire varies from 40 cents to 80 cents a day. If one hire varies from 40 cents to 80 cents a day. If one cent is advanced at least 100 per cent. Good beef sells in the market for 80c, per pround, and other provisions in proportion. Labor is worth 4 reals per day and found, or 5 reals without food, but it is very scarce, and in time of harvest can scarcely be obtained, as every one has his own little plantation to attend to. The richness of soil and the variety of temperature obtainable on the slope of the volcano, from the region of palms to that of the oak, offer great inducements to the agriculturist, and already a large German immigration from Texas is about to actile in this country. Corn planted in March and September is harvested within three months and gives an enormous return; the sugar-cane grows to an immense size, with joints much includes long and three holes in circumference. Excellent tobacco is cultivated, and the coffect-rectivities well; but little is cultivated owing to the want of labor. It is calculated that cotton will yield five times as much as in Texas, and a number of experienced Germans are about to form plantations, from which they expect the best results.

FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE-The Fair of the American Institute opened on the 27th, at Palace Garden, and was very well attended for the first day. The stock on exhibition is quite large, and appears to be arranged, as he yet completed, with considerable taste. The principal entrance is in the hall formerly used for concerts and dancing, and now the place where the most important parts of the exhibition are to be found. On entering the large door, and turning to the left, the first object which strikes the eye is a pyramid of bottles, labeled "Speers, pure elderberry wine," and beside the pyramid, with an open bottle in his hand, and an inviting smile on his countenance, stands Mr. Spares himself, expatiating to the crowd around him on the merits of his really good wine. Beyond him stand a number of glase vases, and jars filled with coal oils of various kinds, a couple of lamps fed by them, giving a clear, steady, white light. Passing the stairs which ascend to the second story at this point, we come to a splendid mass of crystals of Prussiate of Potash, made by Messrs. Cot. s & Son, of Newark, N. J. It is over three feet in height, by a foot and a half in thickness, and is of a beautiful straw color. FREI ERICKS, the Photographer, makes a very fine display of pictures. Gubney, also, has a large and good assertment of pictures, plain and colored, in the centre of which hangs a large oil portrait of Mayor Tue-MANN. DAVID RICHARDS exhibits a good marble bust of Peter Cooper. A very neat and attractive style of picture frame is that exhibited by Mr. S. B. PEATT, consisting of pine cones, acorns, beech nuts, &c. A med LEDBARD VIROLET. Further on is a magnificent church altar, carved in Florentine marble. Beyoud this, yesterday, the back part of the room was a chaos of railroad car seats, patent baby jumpers, &c., which will to-day be all placed in order. Some very beautiful flowers, in vases, are exhibited by Miss KATE WHITELAW. H. G. NOBTON exhibits a large

large case, filled with beautiful butterflies, so finely modeled in sugar as to be with difficulty distinguished from the original, is exhibited by Messrs. STSUC-LIUS & PALMERS. They are made by a German, assortment of India Rubber Goods, embracing almo everything, except revolvers. A Parrafine Candle Co. exhibit a large stock of beautifully clear candles and two half-life size busts in Parrafue. The same firm of confectioners who exhibit the butterflies before mentioned, have also on exhibition a lerge case containing a portion of Greenwich street in miniature.— The scene is of four houses, and in front of them a score or more figures of men, each about three inches high, engaged as cartmen, musicians, firemen etc. Passing a fine case of shells, a large assortment of cutlery of all shapes, sizes and descriptions, also the produc ions of the genius of a florist and a dentist, we notice a case of fancy work in mother-of-pearl. made by G. H. LEEDS, and reared high beside it, two large cases of elegant plated ware, from the Manhattan Plate Co.'s establishment. Returning up the long aisle, we pass a score of glittering displays of fire arms, brass works, stone-ware and pottery, etc., and a fine can of triple refined crystals of saltpetre, made by Battella & Renwick. One of the stands round which the ladies principally con-gregate, and where their voices are constantly heard

rattling on in a busy strain of admiration, is the ex

In the case are scores of differently shaped sets of

hair jewelry, of red, white and black, all so finely

worked as to win universal admiration. A temple

would have hastoned to the bloody scene, and they had ambuscades arranged on the way from which they would fire at the President as he turried by, and then the viliains would have had full power to size the capita and ensanguine the whole country.

The authorities showed their energy in arresting a number of suspected persons, but nothing has yet transperse from the investigations so far made.

The President was the following the president as the president was the following that the president as the president was the following that the president was the following that the president was the following the following the following that the following the fo BELL Taxidemiet. In the upper story of the building Mr. A. H. Oones exhibits a very pretty glass steam engine, a number of relies of the Crystal Pal ace are shown, and magnificent boop skirts, even larger than any yet paraded on Broadway, dangle from the ceiling. Leaving the building, and entering the yard or garden, we find that a large tent has been erected over it, directly in the centre of which, over a fountain, is the music stand, around the music stand runs a fine broad promenade, outside of which is a double table covered with flowers, fruits, &c. Some beautiful dablias are exhibited by P. R. BRUNER, of Shwillyn Park, who has also erected a very pretty floral design, made for Mr. Richardson, of Fordham, and others. Between the tent and the building stands a beautifully painted hose carriage for Hope Co., No. 59. It is placed on exhibition by the painter, Mr. S. W. PEAR-SALL. The back of the yard, which is covered by a sted, is, as yet, in a chaos of machinery. Locomotives and stationary engines, boring, sawing and morticing machines, etc., are as yet in the confusion fueldent upon opening-day, but will in a few days correspond with the surrounding display, which is fine. The steam plow, so long promised, has, it is stated, arrived at the Hudson River R. R. depot, but is not yet on exhibition. The fluishing touches are just being put on the Fair display, and, as wet

> "will be all right in a day or two, sir." THE AGRICU-TURAL AND HORTICULTURAL PAIR. These branches of the American Institute Fair wound up yesterday, the exhibitors removing their articles, stock, fruit, &c., contrary to the expectation of the public, who had relied on the decision of the Directors to continue it until Wednesday (to-Third Avenue Building, where the Hoticultural Exhibition took place, was entirely deserted, save the presence of two or three of the exhibitors who were there packing fruits, &ca for removal,

ere assured by the smiling Secretary, Mr. CHAMBERS,

Hamilton Park, that part on which the sheds for horses, cattle, &c., had been erected, resembled a deserted barn yard. The stock having been, with two exceptions, all removed.

The long shed erected to shelter the agricultural

implements, sheltered only a few plows, and an The only thing worthy of notice, yesterday, was the exhibition and trials of speed of saddle horses and readsters. About three bundred or four hundred

errons only witnessed it. There were less than fifty ladies present. The entries and competitors were slim, not so much in quality as in quantity.

The principa and most beautiful saidle horses were, lat, a bay mare owned by Partir Lynia, of West Farms ; a bay staliton " Hassan," full blood, owned by J. H. Connwert, of North Belleville, owned by J. H. Cornwell, of North Belleville, N. J. These horses computed finely for the price, or noiseurs of the asimal favoring Lypic's bay more, whose action was most spiended and easy. There were thirteen entries of saddle horses for competition for the cup, and only two or three failed to appear.

THE SIXTH WARD HOMICIDE CASE .- COTOner Schumen held an inquest on Thursday at the Sixth Precinct House, upon the body of the unknown man who was found murdered in the apartment of Jours H. Benjamin, over Chown's grocery, corner of Worth street and Mission Place, on Tuesday night. The evidence of the women who occupied the room, and Mr. Benjamin, went to throw suspicion on two men, named Parrick Parrill and Bill Jones, and the jury rendered a verdict accordingly. Below will be

Mr. Besjamin, went to throw suspicion on two men, named Patrick Farrill and Bill. Jones, and the jury rendered a verdict accordingly. Below will be found a report of the evidence:

Join Henry Besjamin deposed—I am a painter, and live over Mr. Czown's goccery; lately I have made a living by selling walets at a stand by the City Hall Park; on Tuesday moraing I went to my stand about 8 o'clock, and returned home about 12 to dinner; Jame Beadown, who has kept bouse for me about two weeks, and a woman named Leov, were the only persons in the room; while I was eating the deceased came in and sat down; he addressed als conversation to Luov, and I left him taking with her; neither was intoxicated at that time; I returned home to supper about I o'clock; and found my door locked; I started to go down stairs, when I saw a man at the window of my room, just in the act of jumping out; he saw mee and dodged back; the man wore a red shirt and cap, and I thought I recognised him to be a man named "Bill Jones," whom I had often seen lounging about the corner store; I went into the store and asked Ringwar, the cierk, to come up stairs, as there was a man in my room and the door was locked against me; he compled, and we found the door open; a little Italian by told me that a man had come out of my room, and had gone down the back way; I saw no ne in the room when I entered except Jane Bandron, who appeared to be very much in liquor; there were two needs in the room, and Jane was rising from the one nearest the fire-place; I did not strike a light, but I asked Jane the reason the dishes were not washed, and the mo'asses was running over the floor; she replied, but I did not exactly understain what she said; I then went down to my stand at the Park, which I had left in charge of a boy, packed up my things, and went back home; I found Loov and Janein the room, and the mo'asses was running over the floor; she replied, but I did not hear what was said; I began to reprecach Jane for having the room in such a disorderly condition, and a

an effeer; I could not find any policeman; subsequently a policeman came, and I was taken up to the station house.

Jang Bradford, examined—Said that she lived at the corner of Worth and Littic Water streets, up stairs, with a man named Brenamin. At 12 o'clock, on the day of the murder, Brenamin. At 12 o'clock, on the day of the murder, Brenamin. At 12 o'clock, on the day of the nurder, Brenamin. At 12 o'clock, on the day of the nurder, Brenamin. The decrased gave her a \$2 bill, which she got thanged down sairs, and for which gin was precured—They drank a very large amount of gin. When she got the first pint of gin, there were Parnick Fabrell, Licox, Josephins, and deceased in the room.—They were all orinking gin. They also hat a quarrel. She (the witness) was pitched into the bed by Par Fabrell, and Par tore all her clothing from her, and put his hand on her mouth. The deceased remonstrated with Parnick Fabrell, but Par pulled, hauled, beat and abused the witness in bed; Brejamin came to the door, which was fastened—Jones, (the red-shirted man) having fastened it at the time; Par three wher about in bed, whit Bresjamin went down stairs; Par and Jones seft the room by a back way; Jones first attempted to go out through the window; When Bressamin and the clerk came in, Bresjamin asked her what that man was doing there? meaning the dead man that was lying in bed; she replied, "What man?" she had forgotten that he was there; when the deceased was thus discovered, only Lova and herself were in the room; shortly afterwards they, Lovy, Josephine, Bressamin and herself were in the room; shortly afterwards they, Lovy, Josephine, Bressamin and the soft were arrested. She was very considerably intexicated, and had been asleep, and she had forgotten shout the presence of the dead man in Bressamin and the clerk came home at noon, remained during the afternoon, and was skylarical for the Tombs; she left there on Monday last a week; she then went up town, and knecked around two or three days on a drunken spree, and then came JANE BRADFORD, examined—Said that she lived at

she having left it at about half-past five in the afterno-m.

John A. Ringway, the liquor-store keeper on the
corner, Penjamin Johnson and officer Hidgins were
examined, but to no material effect.

Dr. Boronton, the Coroner's Deputy, who made
the post mortem examination, stated that the immedciate cause of the man's death, was a fracture of the
shull, produced by some dull instrument.

The case was then given to the jury. The Coroner
remarked that all the witnesses had been examined.
There was no positive evidence in the case, but some
very strong circumstantial evidence.

The jury, after a short deliberation, returned a
verdict to the effect that the deceased came to his
death by injuries received at the bands of William
Jones and Patrick Farries, on the 27th of September.

THE Rochester Daily Union estimates that one hundred thousand barrels of apples await shipment now at the stations on the Rockester and Niagara Division of the road, to say nothing of the other products. The apple crop of Westers New York is very large.

PRESERVATION of Pitting from Small Pox. A new remedy against this result has been recently communicated to the Glasgow Medica control of the control of the

The Balloonian and Balloons. At the time of writing this article no further intelligence has been received from the missing balloonists. The Troy Evening Times, 28th, has

the following in reference to the ascension, and subsequent efforts to accertain the fate of the acrialists :

serialists:

Nothing determinate has yet been heard with reference to the fate of Mr. La MOURTAIN or his companion, and every hour's delay now increases the mournful probabilities which so darkly enwrap the question of their whereabouts. One timp is certaint the assertion is entirely incorrect in saying that the balloon passed over Lake Ontario, and thus conveying the ice a tust it might have descended there—Mr. La Mourtain thus meeting a fate he had once narrowly escaped. Watertown itself, the point of departure, is east of the lake, and when last seen the voyagers were about thirty miles northeast of Watertown.

The balloon was inflated to the full with hydrogen gas, and had a strong ascensive power, so that a sarge quantity of baliast was taken up—anough to have lasted for a trip across the continent, and more than was used in the voyage from St. Lou a to Henderson. But for the engagement at Kingsten, and another rapidly following in New York, it might be supposed that Mr. La MOUSTAIS, auxious sisways to demonstrate his favorite theory, had concluded to continue his voyage—away to the consist of Nova Scotia, for that matter, and it may be that he has done so. On the otter hand, in the case of an early descent in the almost interminable north woods or the forests of Lower Canada, there are a thousand circumstate ces under which it would be possible for the parties to-become entangled, lose themselves and be kept perhaps for several weeks from reaching log any point where they could readily communicate with us.

with us.
Yesterday afternoon, a party, embracing Mr. Es-ward La Moustain, brother of the aeronaut, several relatives of Mr. Hadiscie, and others, left Watertown to follow the route of the ballom as far as it was seen, and, if possible, terminate the dreadful uncer-tainty that exists.

The Northern N. T. Journal, 27th, thus refers

LA MOUNTAIN, owing to the storm of Tuesday, was compelled to defer his ascension till Thursday, when the weather was fine. The public square was crowded with spectators, and every window looking out upon it was while the roofs of ed with spectators, and every window looking out upon it was shield with heads, while the roofs of buildings were back with human beings. At about 10 of the best of inflation was commoned, which continued until 5½ P. M., when La Moustain appeared among the crowd and bid adieu to them John A. Harnous, Eq., of The Reformer, also took a seat in the car, to the surprise of every body, as it was not known that he auticipated accompanying Mr. La Moustain in his actial voyage.

The ballion rese beautifully and majestically above the village, and the shouts of the crowd. After reaching a few hundred feet, it passed off to the north-east, and in about twenty minutes was not of sight. It was seen to pass Philadeipha, 18 miles distant, 15 minutes after its departure. The last that was heard of it, was its passage over the town of Fowler, 8t. Lawrence county, 30 miles distant, when it seemed to be moving at a rapid ratio in the same direction as before. It was supposed that they would one down before dark, and their return to the village was confidently expected by the morning train from P testam.

Up 1, this time—five days—nothing has been

e me down before dark, and their return to the village was confidently expected by the morning train from P tsolam.

Up to this time—five days—nothing has been heard from them, and consequently there is much anxiety about their safety, and the balloon and its pawengers is the theme of conversation everywhere. We hope, however, that the predictions of many friends may not be realized, and that we may have the pleasure of welcoming them back among us after a successful and pleasant voyage. A genterman semewhat versed in air travelling and the condition of the voyagers, stabs that the aeronauts, at the last moment, evidently were disposed to remain in the air over night, if they found circumstances favoring such a course; that they probably did so, and landed in the morning in some out-of-the way wilderness, and that the distance, on landing, from an inhabited point, explains the delay of things from them; that they were well-clad, and could not suffer from cold; that they had but a small quantity of provisions, say three pounds, but that at his season of the year they could not find it difficult to obtain the me and of sustaining life; that they are both resolute men, and well calculated to surmount obstacles; that they had from 25s to 300 pounds balled, which would enable thou, if they struck the Gulf of St. Lawrence, to cross that bady of water, and possibly to cross the oc-an, if their course unfortunately lay in that direction; and that their absence should not cause especial airm, even though they should not cause especial airm, even though they should not return for sveria days.

account of a steady ascension, but abrupt descent which took place in the vicinity of that city,

which took place in the vicinity of that city, which is narrated as follows:

Mr. Charles Croos, accompanied by Grorow W.

Pure, seaterday aftermoon made a very tine ascension in his balloon "Montpelier" from the Nathonal Garden in this city. The balloon left the garden at 4:47, and rese bandsonely in the air until it reached a northern current of air. It went to the north and continued to rise until it reached an eaterly current, when it was wafted in that direction and sunk behind the hills about fifteen minutes to six o'clock. The weather was delightful, the sky clear, with only a slight southerly breeze blowing when the balloon ascended. Mr. Crovos and his companion reached this city at an early hour this morning, and we have received from his friend the following account of his actial voyage:

received from his friend the following settal voyage:

Everything being in readiness, orders were given to cut the ropes at a quarter to five o'clock. The six-ship "Montpeler" areas handsomely from the garden until it was high shove the tallest dwelling house in the violinty, when it took a northerly course. As near as could be estimated, we went six miles in that direction, until we struck an easterly when we were carried in a southeast-rily miles in that direction, until we struck an easterly current, when we were carried in a southeast-rig direction across the Hudson river, over the hills a distance of about thirty miles. We then made preparations to defected, and in coming down we struck a northwest current, and were carried in that direction about six miles. The grapplings were thrown out, and caught in a toil-gate, which was instantly carried away, hinges and all, by the balloon, a distance of from ten to twelve rods, when the anchor rope gave way, and the balloon was carried into a forest, striking sgainst a dry hemlock tree. It was blowing quite a gale at the time, and the balloon struck the tree with such force as to break off ten feet of the top, which became entangled in the net-work.

We were then carried some distance over tree-tops and finally succeeded in getting released from the incumbrance, but not without doing considerable injury to the balloon, which was then discharging gas very freely. Having succeeded in relieving our vessel of a heavy weight, we were in hopes of ascending and of getting out of the woods, but the wind being high and losing gas through the hole made by the broken tree, we ascended but a short distance, and finally came down, a distance of seventy feet. Our fall was broken by coming down upon a young sapling, which bent under our weight, and fell upon the earth in the midst of the woods. Although we fell a great distance, neither were severely injured. The following telegraphic dispatches were re-

The following telegraphic dispatches were reecived last evening. They detail further rough balloon experience, and continue the uncertainty as to the fate of La Mounrain and his

OCCUPANTS.

CCCUPANTS.

Rome, N. Y., Sept. 89.— Professor Coz, accompanie 1 by Mr. Corrman, of Rome, made a balloon ascension here to day, from the fair grounds. The County Fair being in session, there were 10.000 spectators. The ascension was fine. At the height of two miles the ballo in burst, throwing up in the top of the netting, the forming a paractute. The voyages, after a perilous and exciting descent, landed rafely in a swamp, three miles from their starting point. There was intense excitement among the crowd below during the descent. NO TIDINGS OF LA MOUNTAIN.

Watertown, N. Y., Sept. 29.—Professor La Moun-rain has been traced but little further. He was last son in the town of Pitchairi, St. Lawrence County, fity niles due northeast from here, at a supposed altitude of five miles. He was going due east with great velocity. Mr. Morsson, of Trey, his agent, purposes instituting a thorough search for him. The Watertown Reformer, of which Mr. Joux

A. HADDOCK, who went up with LA MOUNTAIN, is the editor, has the subjoined speculations about the fate of the lost balloonists:

The most painful apprehensions are gaining supermacy in the minds of our ci izens respecting the late of Messrs. La MOUNTAIN and HADDOCK, of whom The most painful apprehensions are gaining supermacy in the minds of our citizens respecting the late of Messrs. La Moustain and Haddock, of whom no tidings have been heard since they passed over the towns of Antwerp and Fowler, some forty or fifty minutes after their sublime ascension in this village, on Thursday last, at about big o'clock P. M. Their general course, as far as could be observed by spectators here, and those who saw the balloom pass over them in her course, was as near notitiest as can be judged without instrumental observations, and nearly the whole distance they were judged to be from three to four miles high, passing swiftly at the rate of a mile in a minute and a naifmany taink even faster than that. They are many conjectures as to their fate. Their generally declared intention was to slight before dark; and the limited supply of food, drink and clothing, with which they supposed themselves, corroborates this supposition. But the ascension was so fine, and their movement away so direct, rapid and smooth, that many believed that, inspired by an ambition to do more than had ocen talked, and make a reputable voxage, led them to an anoth their first purpose, and remain up most of the night, or sufficiently long to pass into the Eastern States. And that, in the execution of this purpose, they have been taken more northwardly than they had hoped, and instead of passing into the settled portions of New England, passed over the interminable forcest which strictes away between us and the Gulf of St. Lawrence. An inspection of the map will show that, following the course they passed for the first hour, while within observation, it would carry them over the northern part of Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine, or parts of Canada, adjoining into New Bunswek, and, if still extension of it. It may reasonably be interred that, approaching the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and observing the great expanse of water, they thought it the ocean, and rather than alight on it, or attempt its passage, they preferred to risk The Rome (N. Y ) Sentinel has the following :

A rumor was current in our village, brought by the

Watertown train due here at 2.40 P.M., to the effect that it was reported in Watertown that a letter had been picked up in Cana in (near Bytown, we believe), purporting to have been written by La MOUNTAIS, stading that Hambour (one of the beloomists) was instance, and that the rope was ro tanged up that the valve could not be opened to lat out the gas, so as to allow the balloon to come down. We give the story as reported at the depot on the arrival of the cass. We will add that we place no reliance upon it. The following dispatch came to hand last

night by telegraph : THE BRANCH FOR LA MOUNTAIN,

Watertown, N. Y., Sept. 30.—Mr. La Mountain was last seen at Harrisville, Lewis County, passing over the New York willernes, still going due East, and at a great elevation. A reward is offered by his brother, of \$1600 for the discovery of the a romants alive, and \$5's for their books, if dead. A party ces to the woods to-morro & to prosecut; the scare!

The B. lage Accident at Albion.

The Rochester Union, 29th, has the following:

The Rochester Union, 29th, has the following:

One of the most frightful accidents which ever occurred in Western New York, toos place last evening in the village of Albion, waiving a foarfulkiess of valuable life. At the time we write the exact number of killed is unknown, but the dead were well known citizens of Oreans county.

One of the young men from Brockport, who haven precising and waiking the rope over the Canal at that place, went to Albion yesterday to give an exhibition of rors walking during the holding of the Orieans County Fair. He extended a rope over the Canal from a book of stores to the Mansion Haue, just west of Main etter Bridge, and about five offering his feats. The iron bridge near the rope was crowded with people on foot and in wagons, that pace to fing one of the best that could be found for a view of the rope. When the rope-walker was just walking out, and all ayes were fixed upon him, the bridge went down with a crash, carrying into the water, in one promisenous mass hundreds of people, including all ages and both sexes, and with them, of course, fell the horses and wagons, iron timbers, and other materials of the bridge.

It appears that the largest number of people were on the west side of the bridge, that being nearest to the rope, and but went down first, thus giving the fall no mass of human beings, animals and materials a slowing as well as downward motion. The eastern section of the bridge falling last must have burded many beceath its ruins. As the bridge was of iron, partly ast and partly wrought, it bricks into sections and fragments, and went to the bottom of the canal, burging, of course, everything that went before it beneath its weight. The excitement which followed cannot be described—it may, perhaps, be imagined.

Hundreds of people were on the banks of the canal, and even the huldings around, to view the rose

followed cannot be described—it may, perhaps, be imagined.

Hundreds of people were on the banks of the canal, and upon the buildings around, to view the rope walking. They were almost paralyzed by the shock of the falling forioge, but they of course rushed to the rescue and drew from the water those who were within reach. It was not long before all those who went down and survived the fast were rescued, and the bodies of the dead were soon taken up in considerable numbers. A gentleman who was a witness of the dreadful spectacle, says he thinks that many were injured and perhaps some lost their lives by the were injured and pernaps some lost their lives by the horses that went down with the crowd. They flound-ered, kicked and struggled, and no doubt injured some of the unfortunate people, in trying to extricate

At last accounts dams had been thrown across the canal and the water was being drawn off, when the full extent of the calamity would be made known.

Present State of Mexican Affairs. The New Orleans mails, of which several days' supply have reached us at the same time, place us in possession of New Orleans papers and correspondence, which furnish the following information. A Miniatitian correspondent, 16th,

in other places to the south, but it was only for a short time visible, on account of the clouded state of the atmosphere. The crisis for the solution of the Mexican inbroglio The grass for the solution of the mexican's norogio is approaching at a slow but sure pace. Muranos lives in hopes of getting money from the clergy, and promises to re-establish order and tranquility throughout the country, if the church will advance to him \$46.00 immediately, and later \$5.000,000 more.—JUARE has based all his hopes upon assistance from the United States, and the mission of Lerke de Tejada is looked upon as the only possible salvation of his party.

da is locked upon as the only peasage as a track of party.

Mr. McLann's negotiations are well known to you, as also his failure to conclude a treaty, whatever may have been the expectation at the time of the recognition of the JUANEZ Government. Seeing, therefore, that all of his efforts have been in vain, the Minister leaves un disgust, and without having accomplished anything.

leaves in disgust, and without having accomplished anything.

Mr. Fuence says the ministerleft on account of bad health, but it is well known that his health was never better than during his stay in this country. We have, moreover, in Mr. McLane's own words, while so-journing in our city, a sufficient explanation of his sudden departure. He said, "I am dissatisfied with the course which the Juanez Administration is pursuing toward the United States: I will not permit myself to be humbugged, and should my government not properly sustain me, I shall immediately resign."

The correspondent of the New Orleans Cres-Mt. McLars has semi-officially resigned, and will never come back to Mexico, unless under different auspices. He has been most scandalously deceived both here and at home, and unless he can bring Br-

Mr. McLans has semi-officially resigned, and will never come back to Mexico, unless under different auspices. He has been most scandalously deceived both here and at home, and unless he can bring Bechanara up to the rack of doing something, or Juanz to the honesty of keeping a promise, there is an end of the mission. In the absence of a decided ultimatum from Mr. Buchanan, which would allow him to say, "Do this or fight," he is useless here, except as a polite chaperon to gallant the beauties of Sen. Andreas de Terria about on fete days.

It is given out that sickness, or impaired health, hurried the Minister off, but to us on the spot this is all gammon. I am not blind ny mear-sighted, and when I saw him a few days ago be looked quite healthy, and was really lively. He had visited up and down the coast, had good living, sea baths and breezes, frequent excursions on the Brooklyn, and, withal, a very pleasant time of it; moreover, he has kept good company, been with the women, and hobnobed over champagne just like a well man, too much to impose on a clear-sighted individual like your correspondent.

The bishops of the various diocess of Mexico were recently assembled together by order of the archbishops in the city of Mexico, to consider the merits and demerits of the war. The voice of the Church is still for war, though its pockets clamor loudly against the expenses. The padrea are willing to see the slaughter go on, and pray for a bloody war, but they are so miserly with their cash that I mightify fear they are not only losing the country, out they are losing caste. Everybody says, give us money, and the revolution shail be put down; and, though all this gas is for their benefit, to maintain their odious prescriptions, yet they fail to make these pecuniary sacrifices which are needful to bring about such sangunary results. The Archbishop proposed to let the war out on contract to any party who would do the rough work cheapest. Miramon was the only bidder, and he proposed, in consideration of the sum of \$400.00

Foreign Intelligence.

The Lendon Times suggests the immediate dispatch of the Great Eastern to China.

The decease of Mr. Benner, the eminent Engineer, occurred at his residence in London on the 15th inst. On the 5th, he was carried from the Great Eastern to his residence in a very dangerous 2nd alarming condition, having been seized with jaralysis, induced, it was believed, by over-mental anxiety.

Mr. Ten Brocke's [Woodburn cause in third in the contest for the Cleveland handice p. The horses had an excellent statt. Hegira led.—the others closes at her heels to the bend, when Conformer, Ditto and Woodburn beaded her, Comforter carrying on the running. At the distance Amserdam joined them, but he immediately fell back, and the three placed finlaned the race, Comforter winning cleverly by half a length. Woodburn was beaten a head only from Ditto. The Maid of Lasham filly was fourth, and Amsterdam fifth.

M. Lenu Rollis has written a long letter on the Imperial Amnesty. His letter closes:

I am entitled to affirm, as being manifestly evidenced;—if M. Bonapaste, had been far away from Prance, if all hope of returning had been closed to him forever, he would neither have had the leisure nor the means of preparing, in concert with the reactionary party, those bloody and infamous days of June, 1848, that entembed the Republic.

II, for evil and tyranny, his strength has consisted in acting slowly, patiently bu incessantly; why then should we, who have public welfare and the triumph of Pheety in view, deprive ourselves of the means of acting?

Let us not forget that every Republican who returns to France without having degraded himself, is in spite of all, a light-spreading focus, and a soldieready for the couning day.

LONDON, Sept. 14, 1869.

DE LAVE attempted to cross the rope, at Rochester, 29th, with a man en his back. The man mounted upon his shoulders with his feet suspended at the sides of LE LAVE, and he moved slowly out upon the rope. When near the centre of the river the rope began to sway, and it was clear that the feat was not to be accomplished. Presently DE LAVE saw that he was about to fall, and threw his pole, and caught by his arms. The man upon his back caught around his body and drew himse f upon the rope. And there the two acrobats were seated upon the rope when our reporter left. We hear, just as we go to press, that they managed to reach the shore in safety upon the rope. So says the Union,

Dr Gretamathe Lori & Marder. The New Orleans correspondent of the Charleston Courier, writing from that city, Sept. 20th,

ton Courses, writing from that city, Sept. 20th, says:

Last evening, at about a quarter-past eight o'cleak, the well i morn Dr. Reners M. Grantan was about in an affiny with Mr. Earsts Tourseano. Probably there has occurred to this city, for the last ten years, no ewent that has creat do much sensation, or excited so much connect.

Dr. Granam was unfortunate in being overcome now and then with a craving, a morbid longing for liquor; and when under the influence of this simulus he, otherwise culm, quiet, contrava, a thorsush gentieman in dimenoir and appearance, became obstituate, both-headed, quarrelsouse, dangerous. His superior education and skill as a physician, fine intelligence, pleasant scaune, hand-ome, dignited person, and heighly respectable and influential connexions here, mode him very popular; and his grievous weakness was borne with for his many good qualities, and the est-cm had for his family. It was often prefixed to him, however, by his own friends, that he would die by violence, or, as one of them hold him, "Granam, mark me, you will die in your boots and in the gutter." The prediction has been verified to the letter.

Dr. Granam's name is known throughout the United States, from his killing Mr. Lomen, in New York, when intexicated, from his rial, condennation, in-

Dr. Graham's name is known throughout the United States, from his killing Mr Louiso, in New York, when intoxicated, from his rial, condemnation, imprisonment, pardon and release. His re-appearance in his old baunts here created a singular sensation. I never shall forget the first time I met him, after his return from his northern prison. He stood in front of a drug store, that for many years was at the corner of St. Charies and Common streets, and in which he had an interest. It was a gathering place for many street loungers and politicians. He had been seen there year after year when he went to New York, and while is prison, his portly form was much missed; it was not known that he was going to come back, and I was fairly start ed, when, on turning the corner one morning, I saw I im in his old place, in his usual casy attitude, looking just the same, cigar in mouth and smal cane in hand—only a ceathly palior had replaced the usual barthy color of his face. The New York sene of blood flashed over me; I avested my head, passed

of blood flashed over me: I avested my head, passed on.

The same impression was no doubt produced on the community generally, and for a long time this pallic-faced man was a stranger in the community where he had ived so long, where there had been so many to give him a condial grasp of the land. He seemed prepared for this: had no doubt made up his mind to do it, and perhaps had a secret, defying pleasure in staying in bis old haunts, and attending, with silent pride, to the doties of his profession.

Gradnaily a change of feeling came over the mass of our citizens in regard to the man; we are a warm-nearted, sympathetic people, if we are hot-headed; and the reserved, unobtrusive course pursus d by Dr. Granam, his attention to his profession, bis avoidance of Lis former weakness, after awhile induced many

of our citizens in regard to the man: we are a warm-rearted, aympathetic people, if we are both-headed; and the reserved, unobtrosive course pursued by Dr. Granam, his attention to his profession, his avoidance of Lis former weakness, after while induced many to forget what had passed, and the doctor regained much of his oid social acquaintance and a large share of professional patronage.

But the morbid craving for stimulus, though once quenched in blood, could not be cured. It came back atter a while, and it became known that Doctor Granam had occasional relapses into his old habit of intoxication. Still he contrived not to let this be seen about the streets, and through the influence of his family and friends, he was a year ago elected by the American party, Gity Physician.

A short time ago, he lost the office, at the expiration of the term, by the election of a Dr. Harr, and for a fortnight, it appears, had been under the impression that Mr. Earser Totherson, our sing him, and avowing his purpose to shoot him at sight. These expressions and this resolve were uttered while Dr. Granam was under the influence of fluore, which, it appears, he had been since Thursday last, so much so as to be generally noticed.

Last night, the Chief of Police, Mr. Adams, who is related to Granam in some way, saw him at the Ruby Coffee-house on Common st.—a popular resort—and noticed that he was in liquor. He felt a presentiment something was going to happen, should Granam remain in that condition in so public a place; he went up to him and told him he must go home, if he created any disturbance he would arrest him and lock him up for the night. Granam instead that he was not intoxicated, out promised go go home soon. Mr. Adams left him to meet some police officers at his own private office, promising himself to return to the Ruby and get Granam and you had been since from him in the "lock-up," (where his manner was composed, though his voice Low and then was a little choked,) was to this effect:

Up to within a fortugate a bus

I saw afterwards, and who confirmed this statement,) met bim sud bagged of him not to go on Common street, near the Union or the Ruby Coffee-bouses, as Granam was then threatening still to kill him. He did not see why he should go out of his way; but he concluded finally to do so, and avoided encountering Granam. Yesterday he went to the opposite side of the river, where his father resides: returned to the city in the evening by the lower ferry, and came up town. At the Union Coffee-house, on Common street, between Camp and St. Charles, he met several friends and staid awhile chatting. By-and-by he was asked by a friend passing by, to go over to the "Ruby" and take a drink with him. They crossed the street: Tolkenno stopped his friend in front of the large show-window of Pinkam's restaurant (next to the "Ruby," to admire the fine display of fruit it always contains. They then entered the "Ruby," where there is generally a crowd. Tolkenno says he had no thought of Granam, and had no dea of meeting him.

On entering the saloon, he saw Granam a few steps ahead of him, ta'king to alor. Branamon, I believe. At the same instant, Granam turned his head, caught sight of Tolkenno, (who is a small man) gave him a soowling look, and put his right hand up to his left-coat side, as if to draw a weapon. Tolkenno, saw the look and motion, drew his revolver, and fired the five shots with singular rapidity and most remarkable steadiness of aim. Dr. Granam did not fire: he did not have time I suppose He rushed towards Tolkenno, who, drew back, and Dr. Granam staggered out into the street and fell in the mud and water, dead. His pistol, a small pocket Densineer.—was picked up in the street, loaded. Tolkenno, immediately exclaimed, "I am the man that did it: I did it in self-defence!" He surrendered himself quickly, and was taken into the coffeehouse, the doors of which were closed, and a physician was on the spot speedily; but his skill was of no avail. The Chief of Police then had his body taken to his private office, and there,

The last I had seen of the man he stood at my el-

and seen of the man he stood at my el-bow, chatting pleasantly, looking handsome, digni-fied and countrons as usual; now he lay a blood, stained, mud and ram-solded corpue. Truly, as a gentleman standing near observed, the way of the transgressor is hard.

The Canada Prize Fight.

The Canada Prize Fight.

Prick and Kelly are both completing their training in Canada, the one at Cowtharts, Fort Erie, the other near Point Albino. They are both in excellent condition, "as fine as silk," and anticipating with equal confidence the eventful 6th of October. Unfortunately they can't both win, and, if things go on right, one will almost inevitably lose; and which one that will be, looking at the present condition of things, it does not seem possible to conjecture. The chapter of accidents is always between the prediction and the end it looks to, and we never knew of a fight in which it was so eminently the only thing to be counted on. There does not appear to be in either man a weak point to argue from. Each man has made a remarkable fight. Kelly's battle in Australia with a big man, though conducted in a very loose manner, extended over an unprecedented time, and, if it perhaps lacked a little in punishing power, showed great game. There was even more game shown in the disposition previous to the fight than in the fight itself, as it is known that Kelly, then tolerably well off, sold all his goods, and put the money on the battle. He is known to every metropolitan, also, to be a trim, strong man, and a very fine sparrer. He will have no chuse to lay off in this fight, however.

PRICE, on the other hand, is a man who don't know when he is whipped, and won't stop to inquire. In his fight with Coburn, when he was so badly off that the betting round the ring was one hundred to ten on Coburn, by his simple, persevering game, he restored the scale, and even made it thirty to fifteen on Price; and if the light had lasted would have won the fight. In severity this battle was far before Kally's in Australia. Price is not out of condition as he then was, and he has since learned to spar; and, beside, that was a fight full of experiences; he learned much in it. But he has not got Coeuren to ceal with; and if the man he has is not so remarkable as a boxer, he is a wickeder man, who if he once gets the scale

THERE are at present in the world about one hundred and twonty-one thousand Mormons. Eighty-three thousand live in Utah, of whom four thousand six hundred and seventeen have sixteer, thousand five hundred wives.

American Foliay is the Care War.

The dispatches received by the Government, narrate with minuteness the recent events in China. Hag-officer Tarkall, says, that the British officer in charge of the gueboats having visited thin, said nothing about aid, but his slight appeal was powerful indeed. During the few moments he was on board the Powhatan, he would look anxiously at his admiral and at his boats. After he left, continues Capt. Tarnalla, "I hald a conversation with our Commissioner, Mr. Ward, and he sgreed with me perfectly, that under the circumstances of our position with the English, and the aid the Admiral hald tendered me the day before, I could do no lets than tow the boats to his reliet; I made the offer, which was thankfully and promptly accepted. While the boats were making fast to the hawsers, which I veered astern, I insisted on Mr. Ward and his softe leaving a new-Wan, and going on board one of the junks, for reasons which will be obvious. He at first reluctantly yielded, and left us, but soon returned in one of the English boats, declaring that as the Trey-Wan was his home, and going under fire with his apprebation and concurrence, I reluctantly yielded to his gallant impulse." Capt. Tarnall towed the boats through the British line to within a short distance of the Admiral, whose flag was flying, when cesting them off he retired to the rear of the line, and anchored for the night. He took up his position, as it might enable him to aid the wounded, and should any boats be sunk, to recoue their crews—in other words to afford all the aid consistent with "neutrality." Baving been informed by a British officer that the admiral was dategorously wounded. Capt. Tarnal, ways the Commissioners had previously notified Mr. Wassof their arrangement, and requested him to accompany the British and French Ministers to the Peiho. To this he consented, thereby, to a certain extent, assuming the same platform with the lafter. The sincerity of the Commissioners was much doubted at the time. American Policy to the China War.

Antitral and Operatic Performances Some time since we had occasion to notice a new method to facilitate trade in the Beston market, viz.: the opening and forrishing of a private room with liquors and eigars, in a leading jobbing establishment in that city. Whether this new fangled "notion" in the "medera Athens" has proved a profitable experiment or not, we are unable to say, but we are advised that said fashion has recently been introduced into New York.

into New York.

We are reliably informed that a large business firm in this city have now connected with their establish.cent, in full blast, a well-furnished earing, drinking and smoking saloon, where the customers of the house are regularly introduced at certain hours, and if occasion requires, at intervals, several times between. The "institution" aforesaid, it is remarked, is highly appreciated by the "trade," and works "admirably." It sometimas happens that the customers of this "popular house," in consequence of other engagements, are unable to call upon the adaily. A note is made of such absence, and, if it is too long protracted, a young man is dispatched in the evening to the hotel with a bottle of wine, to "jog the memory" of the delinquent. Whether or not some stay away on purpose to be thus "jogged," we are not at present advised. We shall watch the workings of this "progressive" establishment, and may have occasion to allude to it again.

Another "large and wealthy house" also has determined to lead off in another direction. A highly respectable New Orselence of said firm, been "put through" all the performances of the city—from the "refining" opera down to the ——— As in the first-mentioned case, we have reliable information, and beg to state, for the benefit of the public, that the bills for these entertair ments and performances ameunts #120 federal currency.

Now, it is well understood, that when the old cocks crow the young ones learn, and hence, the public need not be surorised at such developments as the recent defalcations and other rascalities we read of in the daily papers. If our young men are educated in such commercial schools, it may be expected that they will graduate with due honors.—Independent. into New York.

We are reliably informed that a large business

Results of the Proper Preservation of Health. A goesiping correspondent of the Manchester Guardian, describing the habits of the British Premier during the vacation, says: "At Broad-Guardian, describing the habits of the British Premier during the vacation, says: "At Broadlands, though no man tramps the stubbles or beats the cover with keeper zest, or carries a surer double-barrel—and that, too, without spectacles, at 74—this is but the morning's amusement. By 2 or 3 o'clock, Lord Palmeaston is in his room, elbow deep in dispatches, and walled about with office boxes. Visitors at the house see nothing of him till the late dinner at 8, and that dispatched—though there may be an adjective that the drawing room and even the second of the second of the decrease of the second of t that dispatched—though there may be an adjournment to the drawing room, and even the bibliard room, where the perennial host still handles his cue like a master, and again without spectacles—Lord Palmers on is no more visible after 10, but the lights are burning in his private room till 12 or 1 o'clock, or even later. In the intervals of his severe and protracted labor no one can be gayer or sprightlier than Lord Palmers. Though Lord Palmers for the most pour vire. Though Lord Palmers for declares be has no time to read 'anything but manuscripts,' he seems au fait of the current literature. Perhaps Lady Palmers for eviscerates it for him, and keeps him supplied with the essence for conversation."

The Wismas Stemmer.

The editor of the Portland Argus, while at Baltimore, on Thursday last, made an excursion in her. He says that "time occupied in this trip of thirty-four miles, was just two hours and a half from the time the fastenings were east off from the wharf, until she was again at her moorings and we upon terra Rrma," This must be considered an admirable performance. When the vessel was going at the rate of sixteen miles an hour, there was scarcely any perceptible jar, and the disturbance of the water by the passage of the vessel was marvelously slight. So clean, indeed, was her movement, that a skiff would scarcely have felt any agitation in crossing her wake.

AT last account flour was selling on the Island of Hayti at twe hundred and forty dollars a barrel. But the money was Haytien currency.—About twenty dollars of it are worth one silver

The Buffalo people are already preparing their skating pond for the coming winter, and anticipate that it will afford them much pleasure.—
They have enlarged the pond to double its former area. THE BELLY-Nicaragua enterprise, is now entirely given up, and the men employed left there in great distress, without payment of their dues, or means of support. The affair cost its projectors \$150,000; total loss.

At the approaching conference of the Metho-cist Episcopal Church, North, it is understood that strong efforts will be made to introduce a general rula against the continuance of slave-holders within the church. It will fail, so think

the majority. Ir is related of the French family of the Duke DE LEVIS, that they have a picture in their chateau, in which Noan is represented going into the ark, and carrying under his arm a small trunk on which is written, "Papers belonging to the Levis trunkle"

the Levis family." They have a giant in Ohio, who, though but 17 years of age, weighs 396 pounds, and is 7 and one-third feet high. He is a son of the celebra-ted Scotch giant, JAMES RANDALL, who exhibit-ed himself at Paala's Muselm, in the old Ma-sonic Hall, at Philadelphia, ten or twelve years

SENATOR GWIN, of California, has had a very unique testimonial prepared in his honor. It consists of a cast-iron plate, to be sunk in the larg-est tree in the grove of big trees near the 1o Semite trail, upon the south fork of the Merced. In raised letters upon it will be the inscription: "Senator GWIN, June 15, 1859."

MR. CORCORAN, in view of the profits and mr. Corcars, in view of the profits and fortunes amassed by the proprietors of the Washington "hotels," has almost concluded to build a tavern as large as the Capitol, upon the southeast corner of Jackson square, to be conducted on the European plan. So says a correspondent of the News.

There is in the County Infirmary at Columbia, this and discourant of 89 years, called the

bus, Ohio, an old woman of 89 years, called the 'last of the Mohicans,' because she is the last of a family of twenty-four, equally celebrated for their longevity and laziness, nearly all of whom have lived and died in various poor houses in Ohio.

HUMAN hair varies from the 250th to 600 th

HUMAN hair varies from the 250th to 600 HP part of an inch in thickness. The fibre of the coarsest wool is about the 500th part of an inch in diameter. Silkworm's silk is about the 5,000th part of an inch thick; but the spider's line is 6 times finer, and a single pound would be sufficient to encompass the globy.

THE Emperor ALEXANDER has decided that libraries shall be formed in all the vessels of the Russian Navy which make long voyages, and he has ordered that a sum of 300, roubles shall be aconce given for the purpose from his private purpe.

has ordered that a purpose from his private purse, and that an annual allowance of 60 roubles shall be made to every ship-of-the-line, and every frigate from the same source,